ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES ON AGRICULTURE: A CASE STUDY OF GORA BAURAM BLOCK, DARBHANGA, BIHAR

L N MITHILA UNIVERSITY, DARBHANGA

PROPOSED SYNOPSIS FOR THE DEGREE OF Ph.D IN GEOGRAPHY UNDER THE FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

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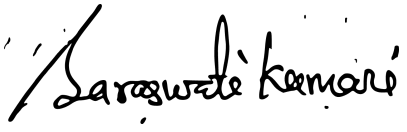

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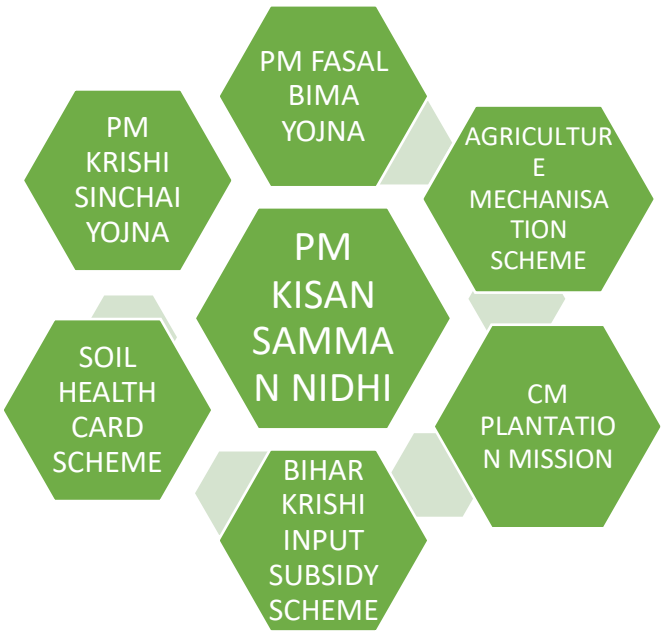
INTRODUCTION

India's agricultural sector is the cornerstone of its economy, providing livelihoods to millions of people and contributing significantly to the nation's GDP. In recent years, the government has introduced various schemes and initiatives aimed at bolstering the agricultural sector and improving the socio-economic conditions of farmers.Seven such mazorinitiatives are the:

1. PM Kisan Samman Nidhi yojna ,
2. PM Fasal Bima Yojna,
3. PM Krishi Sinchai Yojna,
4. Agriculture Mechanisation Scheme,
5. Soil Health Card Scheme,
6. CM Plantation Mission,
7. Bihar Krishi Input Subsidy Scheme,



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1. **PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojna** was launched in December 2018 with the objective of providing direct income support to small and marginal farmers. Under this scheme, eligible farmers receive financial assistance of Rs. 6,000 per year, distributed in three equal installments, directly into their bank accounts.
2. **PM Fasal Bima Yojna,** on the other hand, aims to provide insurance coverage and financial support to farmers in the event of crop failure due to natural calamities, pests, or diseases. The scheme offers subsidized premiums and ensures timely compensation to farmers for their losses.
3. **The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)** was launched by the Government of India on July 1, 2015. It is a scheme launched by the Government to improve farm productivity and ensure better utilization of water resources in agriculture. It aims to provide end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, from water sources to farm fields, through efficient water management practices, infrastructure development, and technology adoption. PMKSY integrates various existing schemes and initiatives related to water management and irrigation to achieve its objectives.
4. **The Agriculture Mechanization Scheme**, initiated in 2014 by the Government of India, promotes the adoption of modern machinery and equipment in agriculture to boost productivity, reduce labor, and enhance efficiency. It provides financial assistance to farmers for purchasing various agricultural machinery, aiming to modernize and make Indian agriculture more sustainable.
5. **The Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme**, launched in February 2015 by the Government of India, provides farmers with personalized recommendations based on soil testing to improve soil fertility and crop productivity.
6. **The Chief Minister's Plantation Mission (CMPM)** in Bihar was launched on July 9, 2019, by Chief Minister Nitish Kumar. It aims to

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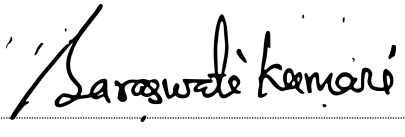
promote afforestation, conservation of natural resources, and environmental sustainability through mass tree plantation drives and community participation.

7. **The Bihar Krishi Input Subsidy Scheme**, launched in 2018, provides financial assistance to farmers affected by natural calamities like floods, droughts, or pest attacks. It helps offset the costs of agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, enabling farmers to resume farming activities after disasters.

In the state of Bihar, where agriculture is the primary occupation of a significant portion of the population, these schemes have the potential to bring about transformative changes. However, the success and impact of these initiatives depend on various factors, including implementation efficiency, outreach, and the extent of benefits received by farmers.

The Gora Bauram block in Darbhanga district, Bihar, serves as an ideal case study to assess the impact of PM Kisan and PM Fasal Bima Yojna on agriculture. This region, like many others in Bihar, is predominantly agrarian, with small and marginal farmers constituting a significant portion of the farming community. By conducting a detailed analysis of the experiences, challenges, and outcomes in Gora Bauram, this study aims to provide insights into the effectiveness of these government schemes in improving the lives of farmers and fostering agricultural development.

The agricultural sector serves as the backbone of many economies, playing a pivotal role in ensuring food security, fostering rural development, and sustaining livelihoods. Recognizing its significance, governments worldwide implement a myriad of schemes and policies aimed at shaping the agricultural landscape. This synopsis delves into the intricate dynamics of "The Influence of Government Schemes and Policies on Agriculture," with a particular focus on understanding



their impact, effectiveness, and implications for farmers and the broader agricultural community.

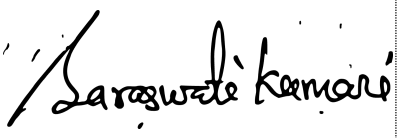
In this comprehensive analysis, we seek to explore the multifaceted dimensions of governmental interventions in agriculture, examining how policies and schemes are formulated, implemented, and experienced on the ground. The study aims to unravel the intricate web of interactions between government initiatives and the diverse agricultural practices across regions, with a keen interest in evaluating the outcomes in terms of productivity, sustainability, and socio-economic development.

Through an in-depth examination of case studies and empirical data, we will scrutinize the role of government schemes in influencing crop choices, land use patterns, and the adoption of innovative technologies. Additionally, the study will assess the efficacy of policies in addressing challenges such as climate change, market fluctuations, and the evolving needs of a growing population.

Furthermore, the research will shed light on the perspectives of farmers and stakeholders, elucidating their experiences, challenges faced, and aspirations within the framework of government interventions. By analyzing the existing literature and synthesizing empirical findings, this study aims to contribute valuable insights to the ongoing discourse on the symbiotic relationship between governance and agriculture.

As we embark on this exploration, the synthesis of diverse perspectives and data-driven analysis will be paramount in unraveling the nuanced impact of government schemes and policies on agriculture. Ultimately, this research aspires to inform policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders alike, fostering a deeper understanding of the intricate dynamics that govern the intersection between government initiatives and the agricultural sector.

Indian agriculture, the backbone of our nation, grapples with persistent challenges like low productivity, inadequate irrigation, and volatile market prices. In



response, the Government of India launched these mission aiming to empower farmers and mitigate risks.

By examining the impact of above schemes in Gora Bauram block, this study can contribute to:

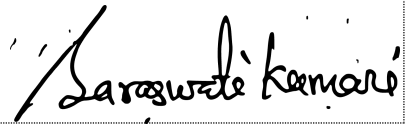
Evaluating the effectiveness of these schemes in achieving their intended objectives.
Identifying areas for improvement in the design and implementation of the schemes.
Providing valuable insights for tailoring agricultural policies to specific regional contexts.
Informing future policy decisions related to agricultural development in Bihar and India.
This study holds potential to benefit policymakers, agricultural development agencies, farmers, and researchers working towards improving the lives and livelihoods of those engaged in agriculture.

This study focuses on assessing the impact of these schemes on agriculture in Gora Bauram block, Darbhanga, Bihar. Understanding the scheme's efficacy in this specific region can provide valuable insights into its broader effectiveness across India's diverse agricultural landscape.

This study focuses on **Gora Bauram block**, nestled within Bihar's Darbhanga district, to assess impact of schemes on its agriculture. Understanding their efficacy in this specific block one can offer valuable insights into their broader effectiveness across India's diverse agricultural landscape.

Key areas of exploration:

Impact on farmers' income and well-being: Have these schemes tangibly improved their financial standing and overall well-being?



Effectiveness of these schemes**:** Did it successfully shield farmers from financial losses arising from crop failures?

Shifting practices and attitudes**:** Have these schemes influenced agricultural practices, investments, or risk-taking behaviour among farmers?

Challenges and limitations**:** What are the key hurdles faced in implementing these schemes in Gora Bauram block?

Inform policy decisions**:** Provide evidence to tailor agricultural interventions to specific regional contexts.

Improve scheme implementation: Identify challenges and suggest solutions to enhance their reach and effectiveness.

Empower farmers**:** Equip farmers with knowledge to make informed decisions about participating in these schemes.

Guide future research**:** Pave the way for further research on the broader impact of these schemes on India's agricultural landscape.

By examining the impact of these schemes in Gora Bauram block, this study aspires to contribute to a larger conversation about strengthening India's agricultural sector and ensuring the well-being of its farmers.

The study concludes by summarizing the key findings, highlighting the strengths and weaknesses of these schemes in Gora Bauram block, and outlining implications for policy and practice. By providing evidence-based insights, the study contributes to the ongoing discourse on agricultural development and social welfare initiatives in India.

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PROBLEM

The research problem addressed in this study is to assess the impact of the Government schemes on agricultural practices, farmer livelihoods, and rural development in the Gora Bauram block of Darbhanga, Bihar. Despite the various government's schemes to improve farmers' income and mitigate crop loss risks,

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their effectiveness at the ground level, particularly in specific regions like Gora Bauram block, Darbhanga, Bihar, remains unclear.

This research problem stems from the following key issues:

1. Problem of effectiveness of Implementaton.
2. Problem of Market assess and fair pricing.
3. Problem of technology adoption and innovation.
4. Problem of socio-economic Disparities.
5. Problem of farmer's overall improvement.

By addressing this research problem, this study aspires to contribute to strengthening India's agricultural sector and ensuring the well-being of its farmers and aims to illuminate the schemes' true impact in particularly vulnerable regions like Gora Bauram block, offering valuable insights to:

- Policymakers: Tailor agricultural interventions to address specific regional contexts like Gora Bauram block.
- Scheme implementers: Identify and address challenges to enhance PM Kisan and PM Fasal Bima Yojana's reach and effectiveness for Bihar's farmers.
- Future research: Guide further investigation into the broader impact of these schemes on India's diverse agricultural landscape.

Ultimately, this study aspires to contribute to a larger dialogue about strengthening India's agricultural sector and ensuring the well-being of its farmers, particularly in contexts like Gora Bauram block where specific challenges and opportunities coexist.

The research problem addressed in this study is to assess the impact of the above government schemes on agricultural practices, farmer livelihoods, and rural

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development in the Gora Bauram block of Darbhanga, Bihar. Specifically, the study aims to investigate the following **research questions:**

1. To what extent have farmers in Gora Bauram block participated in these schemes?
2. What are the perceptions of farmers regarding the benefits and challenges associated with the schemes?
3. How have the schemes impacted agricultural productivity, income levels, and household welfare in Gora Bauram block?
4. What are the key factors influencing the implementation and effectiveness of the schemes in Gora Bauram block?
5. Are there issues with awareness, eligibility criteria, application processes, or claim procedures that hinder participation in the schemes?
6. Do socio-economic factors like landholding size, education level, or social caste influence access to and benefits from the schemes?
7. How can the implementation of these schemes be improved to ensure wider reach and effectiveness in Gora Bauram block and similar contexts?
8. What is the level of awareness and participation among farmers in the Gora Bauram block regarding the schemes?
9. What are the perceived benefits and challenges experienced by farmers who have enrolled in the schemes?

By addressing these research questions, the study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the implementation dynamics and outcomes of the schemes in Gora Bauram block, thereby informing policy decisions and contributing to agricultural development and rural welfare in Bihar.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

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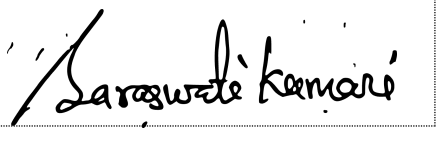
This research delves into the impact of government schemes on agriculture in Gora Bauram block, Darbhanga, Bihar, aiming to achieve the following key objectives:

1. Assess the extent to which government schemes have been implemented in Gora Bauram Block.
2. Evaluate the impact of these schemes on agricultural productivity, income levels, and livelihoods of farmers in the region.
3. Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the implemented schemes, including challenges faced during implementation.
4. Analyze the factors influencing the adoption and success of government schemes among farmers in Gora Bauram Block.
5. Measure the change in average annual income of farmers after the schemessss implementation compared to a pre-intervention baseline.
6. Evaluate the self-reported well-being of farmers (food security, health, education) to gauge the schemes' influence on their overall livelihood.
7. Determine the percentage of farmers experiencing crop losses during the study period.
8. Investigate the influence of socio-economic factors like landholding size, education level, or caste on access and benefits.
9. Provide recommendations for improving the design and implementation of future agricultural policies and schemes to better meet the needs of farmers and enhance their socio-economic well-being in the region.

By achieving these objectives, this research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the schemes' impact on Gora Bauram block's agriculture, offering valuable insights that can inform:

Policy decisions: Tailoring interventions to address specific regional challenges.



Scheme implementation: Identifying and addressing roadblocks to enhance reach and effectiveness.

Future research: Guiding further investigation into the broader impact of these schemes across India's diverse agricultural landscape.

Ultimately, this research aspires to contribute to a more secure, sustainable, and prosperous agricultural future for India, with Gora Bauram block serving as a microcosm for understanding and improving the well-being of its farmers.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The research methodology for the study "Assessing the Impact of Government Schemes on Agriculture: A Case Study of Gora Bauram Block, Darbhanga, Bihar" involves a mixed-method approach, combining quantitative and qualitative methods to gather comprehensive data and provide a holistic understanding of the research problem. Here's a detailed outline of the proposed research methodology:

- Mixed-Methods Approach: Combining quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews/focus group discussions.
- Exploratory Case Study Design: Focusing on a specific geographic area (Gora Bauram block) to investigate the impact of the schemes in a real-world context.

1. Sampling Strategy :

- Purposive Sampling: Selection of villages within Gora Bauram block based on their representation of different agro-climatic zones and socio-economic conditions.
- Random Sampling: Random selection of farmers from each selected village to participate in surveys and interviews.

2. Data Collection:

a.Quantitative Data Collection:

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- Structured Surveys: Administering surveys to collect quantitative data on farmers' awareness, enrollment, perceptions, and socio-economic characteristics related to the schemes.
- Agricultural Data: Gathering quantitative information on crop yields, income levels, and agricultural practices from farmers.

b.Qualitative Data Collection:

- In-Depth Interviews: Conducting semi-structured interviews with key informants, including agricultural extension officers, government officials, and local leaders, to gain insights into scheme implementation, challenges, and outcomes.
- Focus Group Discussions: Organizing focus group discussions with groups of farmers to explore their experiences, perceptions, and challenges related to the schemes.

3. Data Analysis :

a. Quantitative Data Analysis:

- Descriptive Statistics: Analyzing survey data using descriptive statistics to summarize farmers' characteristics, scheme awareness, enrollment, and outcomes.
- Inferential Statistics: Using inferential statistics such as regression analysis to examine relationships between variables and identify factors influencing scheme participation and impact.

b. Qualitative Data Analysis:

- Thematic Analysis: Transcribing and coding interview and focus group data to identify themes, patterns, and narratives related to scheme implementation, challenges, and outcomes.

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4. Integration of Findings:

- Triangulation: Comparing and integrate quantitative and qualitative findings to provide a comprehensive understanding of the impact and effectiveness of these schemes in Gora Bauram block.

5.Ethical Considerations :

- Informed Consent: Obtaining informed consent from all participants before data collection.
- Confidentiality: Ensuring confidentiality and anonymity of participants' responses.
- Ethical Approval: Obtaining ethical approval from relevant institutional review boards.

6.Validity and Reliability:

Validity: Ensuring the validity of findings through rigorous data collection and analysis methods, including triangulation of data sources.

- We will use the **ANOVA test** to compare the mean differences in key agricultural indicators like crop yield, income levels etc.

- **Time Series Analysis (ARIMA Modeling**) will be used to analyze temporal trends and patterns in agricultural data before and after the implementation of government schemes.

- Reliability: Enhancing reliability by using standardized survey instruments, conducting inter-coder reliability checks for qualitative data analysis, and ensuring consistency in data collection procedures.

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7.GIS Techniques will be used for study area map and to analze spatial patterns of agricultural outcomes and the distribution of government schemes across different regions.

By employing this mixed-method research methodology, the study aims to provide a nuanced understanding of the impact of government schemes on agriculture in Gora Bauram block, Darbhanga, Bihar, and contribute to the existing literature on agricultural development and rural welfare.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS:

The research hypothesis is mainly based on these two facts:

H1: The Government schemes have positive impact on farmers living standards and overall improvement in their well- being & economic conditions.

This hypothesis encompasses the combined impact of above schemes on income, access to inputs, risk mitigation, and overall well-being, capturing their potential synergistic effect.

H2: Implementation of government schemes encourage farmers to adopt new agricultural technologies and enhance the productivity.

These two hypothesis capture the core research questions related to the schemes' impact on both farmers' well-being and their agricultural practices in Gora Bauram block. Testing and analyzing these hypotheses will provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of the schemes and their potential contribution to agricultural development in the region.

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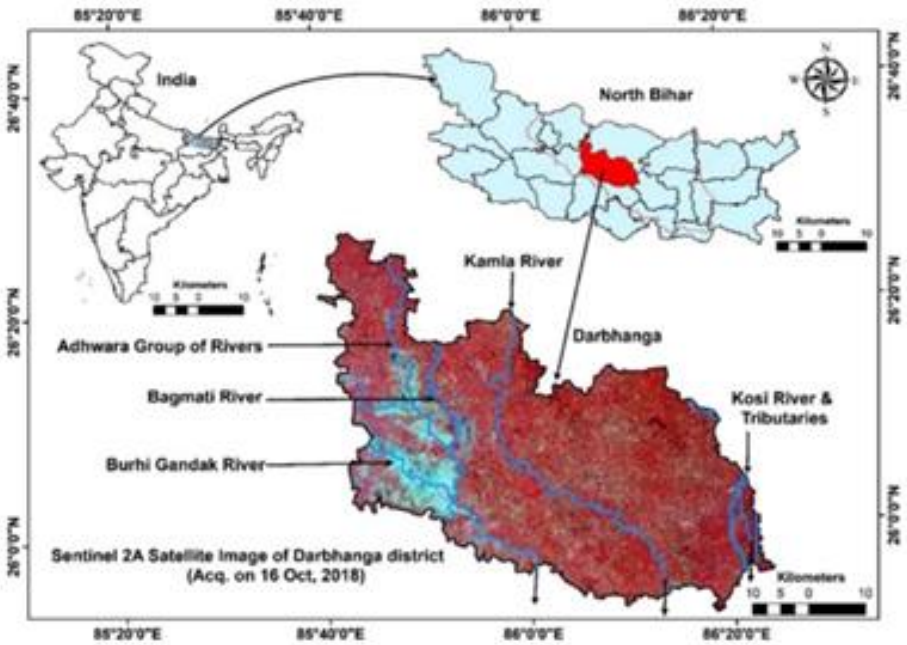
STUDY AREA:

Latitude and Longitudinal extent of GORA BAURAM is 25°59′06″N 86°19′55″E. The study area, Gora Bauram block, is situated in the Darbhanga district of Bihar, India. Darbhanga district is located in the northern part of Bihar and is characterized by its predominantly agrarian landscape. Gora Bauram block is one of the administrative divisions within the district and encompasses a cluster of villages and hamlets.

Geographically, Gora Bauram block is marked by fertile plains crisscrossed by rivers and rivulets, making it conducive to agricultural activities.The main river is Kamla – Balan, Tiljugha and tributaries of river Koshi. The region experiences a subtropical climate, with hot summers and cool winters, ideal for the cultivation of a variety of crops. The primary agricultural practices in the area include rice cultivation, wheat cultivation, sugarcane farming, and vegetable cultivation.

Location and drainage map of Darbhanga :



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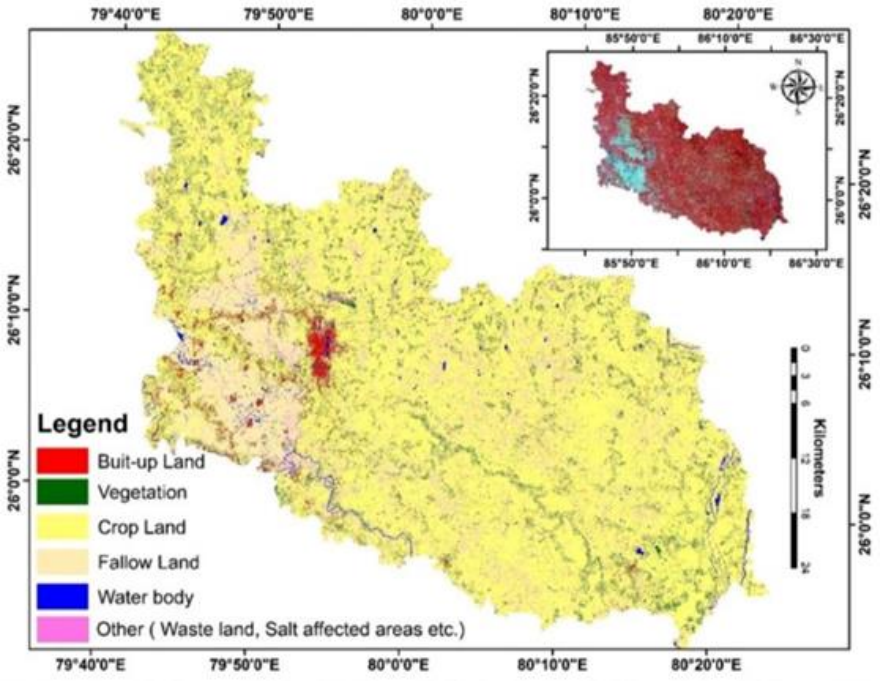
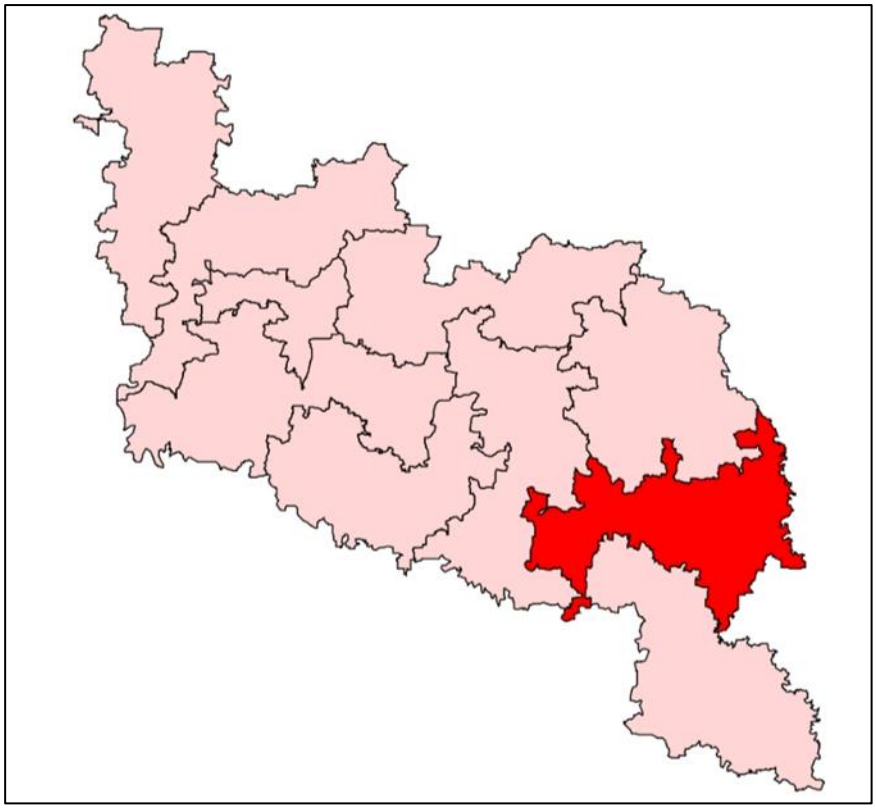
LULC Map of Darbhanga:



Location Map of Gora Bauram Block:



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The population of Gora Bauram block primarily comprises small and marginal farmers, along with landless agricultural laborers who depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. The socio-economic profile of the population reflects a mix of traditional agrarian practices and emerging livelihood opportunities in non-farm sectors.

Infrastructure in Gora Bauram block includes basic amenities such as roads, schools, healthcare facilities, and markets, although access to some services may be limited in remote villages. Transportation infrastructure consists of road networks connecting the block to nearby towns and cities, facilitating the movement of goods and people.

Socially, the community in Gora Bauram block is characterized by its cultural diversity, with people belonging to various caste and religious groups coexisting harmoniously. Traditional customs and rituals are an integral part of daily life, contributing to the rich cultural heritage of the region.

Overall, Gora Bauram block represents a typical agrarian setting in rural Bihar, where agriculture forms the backbone of the economy and shapes the socio-cultural fabric of the community. Studying the impact of government schemes in this context provides valuable insights into their efficacy and relevance for smallholder farmers in Bihar.

Gora Bauram block , situated within the heart of Darbhanga district in Bihar, serves as the microcosm for this study's exploration of government schemes impact on agriculture. To understand the schemes' effectiveness, it's crucial to delve into the block's specific agricultural characteristics and context.

By understanding these unique features and challenges, this study aims to provide a nuanced analysis of how government schemes have impacted agriculture in Gora Bauram block, offering valuable insights that can be applicable to similar contexts across India.

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Beneficiaries of the Government Schemes for Financial year 2021-2022

Sl No	Name of Govt Schemes	No. of Beneficiaries
1	PM Kisan Samman Nidhi	13609
2	PM Fasal Bima Yojna	347
3	PM Krishi Sinchai Yojna	2
4	Krishi Input Subsidy Scheme	6331
5	Agriculture Mechanisation Programme	15
6	CM Plantation Mission	11
7	Soil Health Card	79
	TOTAL NO OF BENEFICIARIES	**20394**

Source: Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS LITERATURE & RESEARCH GAP:

Various issues related to development of agriculture hav become forward with mounting pressure of population on land resource,. However, the necessity of study in the field of agriculture was realized much earlier. For the development of agriculture and farmers economic conditions government have launched many schemes but the actual ground level situation have not changed to a better position. As a result the instances of poverty and need of food security enhance and needed more attention than ever before.

In national or regional scale the Indian scholars and social scientists who have significantlycontributed in the field of agricultural studied may be consigned to C. D. Deshpande, M. P. Rajgopal (1942), P. dayal (1950), R. M. Mathur (1956), Gori G. K. (1957), Ayyar N. P. (1961), M. Shafi (1962), D. N. Majumdar, H. S. Singh, L. Singh, Jogelkar N. M., Jha D., Ramalingam C. (1964), Banerjee B. (1964), Harpal Singh, Rao T. R. Krishna (1964), D. S. Chauhan, A Ahmad, Sidqui M. F., B. K. Roy, Bhatiya S. S., V. B. Tripathi, V. Agrawal (1967), B. N. Sinha (1968), Mandal B. (1969), R. S. Tiwari (1970), V. S. Chauhan, Inayat

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Ahmad (1971), S. Tyagi, T. C. Sharma, Mazid Hussain, J. P. Saxena, Jasbir Singh(1972), Ramshankar Singh(1973), M. Raab (2011), N. P. Rastogi, K. Giri, D. Mallick(2012), N. Singh(2013).

Several studies have examined the impact of government schemes on Indian agriculture, but limited research specifically focuses on their combined impact in specific regional contexts like Gora Bauram block. However, we can glean valuable insights from existing literature across several key areas:

Studies suggest government schemes have a positive impact on farmers' income:

- A 2022 study by ICAR-Krishi Bhavan found PM Kisan led to a 7.4% increase in average monthly income for participating farmers.
- A 2021 study by NIPFP showed a positive correlation between PM Kisan and farmers' investment in agricultural inputs.

Limited research on PM Fasal Bima Yojana's direct impact on well-being:

- A 2020 study by the World Bank highlighted concerns about claim delays and low payouts impacting its effectiveness.
- However, a 2022 study by ICAR indicated improvements in claim settlement processes and farmer satisfaction.

Mixed evidence on agriculture mechanisation programme's direct impact on practices:

- A 2022 study by NIPFP found no significant change in crop diversification after agriculture mechanisation programme.
- However, a 2021 study by ICAR observed an increase in farmers adopting water-saving technologies after participation.

PM Fasal Bima Yojana might incentivize riskier practices:

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- A 2019 study by ICAR raised concerns about farmers choosing riskier crops due to perceived insurance coverage.
- However, a 2022 study by GOI found no significant shift in overall risk-taking behavior after scheme implementation.

Implementation Challenges:

Above schemes face issues with awareness, eligibility criteria, and claim processes:

- Several studies highlight the need for better communication and outreach to ensure wider participation.
- Challenges related to land documentation and complex application procedures are also reported.
- Socio-economic factors like landholding size and social caste can influence access and benefits:
- A 2020 study by GOI identified disparities in participation based on landholding size.
- Social inequities can further limit access to scheme benefits for marginalized farmers.

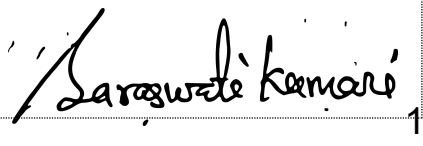
Contextual Relevance:

Existing research provides a general understanding of the schemes' impact, but applying it to Gora Bauram block requires considering its specific socio-economic and agricultural context:

Small and marginal landholdings, limited irrigation, and volatile markets are key challenges in the block.

Understanding how these factors interact with the schemes is crucial for drawing meaningful conclusions.

Gaps in Knowledge:



- Limited research on the combined impact of government schemes on farmers' well-being and agricultural practices.
- Lack of studies focusing on the schemes' effectiveness in specific regional contexts like Gora Bauram block.
- Need for deeper understanding of the influence of socio-economic factors on accessibility and benefits.

This review highlights the need to address these knowledge gaps and provide a more nuanced understanding of PM Kisan and PM Fasal Bima Yojana's impact in specific contexts like Gora Bauram block. This will aid in tailoring interventions and improving the schemes for farmers' holistic well-being and agricultural development.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY:

This study delves into the impact of government schemes on agriculture in Gora Bauram block, contributing to a critical conversation about strengthening India's agricultural sector and ensuring the well-being of its farmers. Its importance lies in its potential to:

1. Policy Evaluation : Understanding the effectiveness of government schemes like PM Kisan and PM Fasal Bima Yojna is crucial for evaluating policy interventions aimed at improving agricultural productivity and farmer livelihoods. By assessing their impact at the grassroots level, policymakers can identify strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement in these initiatives.

2. Farmers' Welfare : Small and marginal farmers constitute a significant portion of the population in Bihar. Assessing the impact of these schemes helps in gauging their direct benefits to farmers, such as income support through PM Kisan and risk mitigation through PM Fasal Bima Yojna. It also sheds light on the challenges faced by farmers in accessing and utilizing these benefits.

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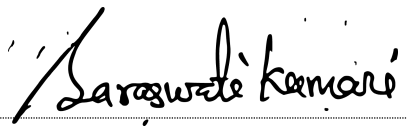
3. Agricultural Development : Bihar's economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, and the state has immense potential for agricultural growth. Understanding how government schemes contribute to agricultural development in regions like Gora Bauram block provides insights into strategies for enhancing productivity, sustainability, and resilience in farming practices.

4. Risk Management : Agriculture is inherently vulnerable to various risks, including adverse weather conditions, pests, and market fluctuations. PM Fasal Bima Yojna aims to mitigate these risks by providing crop insurance coverage. Assessing the scheme's effectiveness helps in understanding its role in safeguarding farmers' incomes and promoting risk management strategies in agriculture.

5. Poverty Alleviation : By providing direct income support to farmers, government schemes contribute to poverty alleviation and rural development. Evaluating its impact on household incomes and expenditure patterns in a region like Gora Bauram helps in assessing its role in improving living standards and reducing poverty among farming communities.

6. Policy Recommendations: Findings from the assessment can inform evidence-based policy recommendations aimed at enhancing the reach, effectiveness, and sustainability of government schemesin Bihar. These recommendations can help in refining the design and implementation of future agricultural support programs and social welfare initiatives.

In summary, assessing the impact of government schemes on agriculture in Gora Bauram block, Darbhanga, Bihar, is important for informing policy decisions, improving farmer welfare, promoting agricultural development, managing risks, alleviating poverty, and guiding future interventions in the agricultural sector. This study aspires to make a tangible difference in the lives of farmers, the effectiveness of agricultural interventions, and the future of India's agricultural



sector. It sheds light on the intricacies of policy implementation at the ground level, offering valuable lessons that can be applied to ensure a more secure, sustainable, and prosperous agricultural future for all.

CHAPTERS:

Chapter Names for the Study:

Chapter 1: Conceptual Framework

Chapter 2: Geographical Background of the Study Area

Chapter 3: Issues and Challenges of Agriculture

Chapter 4: Evaluation of Agriculture Practices

Chapter 5: Merits of the Government Schemes

Chapter 6: Summary and Conclusion

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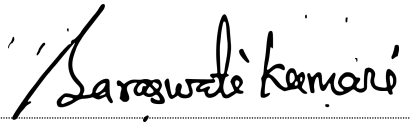

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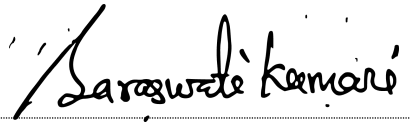

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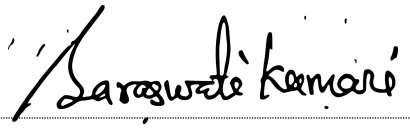
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